

STATE HISTORY

2006 Annual Report

MISSION: PRESERVING AND SHARING THE PAST FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE



State History director
Philip F. Notarianni

INTRODUCTION

A prime goal of State History's administration has been to foster unity, collaboration, and teamwork. This year, more than ever before, teamwork became a force for positive change as internal teams and partnerships with external organizations furthered State History's mission in significant ways. This past year was one of steady progress, innovation, and collaboration as we worked to preserve, develop, enhance, and share Utah's unique heritage resources.

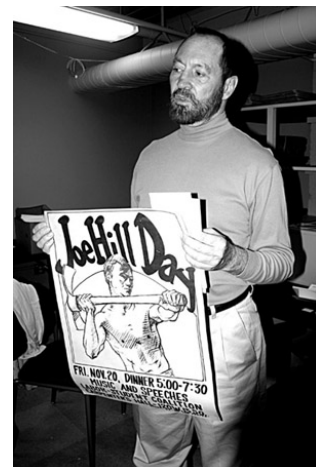
The following report discusses outcomes that State History achieved during the year through its many programs. The report is organized according to sections from State History's strategic plan, "History Looks to the Future."

HERITAGE RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Documentary Materials

With more than 3,500 new individual items and 14 manuscript collections accessioned during the year, patrons at the Utah History Research Center had access to an even greater collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, photograph collections, VHS tapes, oral histories, and periodicals. These new resources included the papers of Steve Holbrook, whose activism dates back to the early 1960s, and the papers of prominent western historian Charles Peterson. 537 negatives were also protected from deterioration by being labeled and re-sleeved in acid-free envelopes.

The Utah History Research Center, a partnership between State History and State Archives, continued to offer access to the many documentary resources of both agencies. The Research Center served 12,310 patrons, who requested 18,376 documents during the year. The Research Center also provided 2,650 photo duplications or scans to patrons.



Steve Holbrook donated his collection of papers documenting his years as a social activist.

Buildings and Sites

4,306 properties gained National Register status, giving their owners access to tax credits and creating prestige and development opportunities for both the properties and the communities. These listings included the Ogden Central Bench Historic District (the largest district in Utah with more than 3,500 buildings), Fuller Paint Company Bldg, and First Security Bank Bldg.

Approved and in-process tax credit projects totaling \$73,068,018 had a tremendous impact on local economies. Restored, re-used buildings strengthened communities.



Ogden City partnered with State History to get Utah's largest National Historic District listed on the National Register.

\$189,730 in grants to Certified Local Governments led to the restoration of buildings, enhanced public education, and National Register nominations.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Preservation Act, the State Historic Preservation Office oversaw compliance on 2,633 projects affecting archaeological sites, historical sites, or both. Unprecedented oil and gas development has created a large volume of projects for Antiquities Section review.

Creative 106/404 mitigation solutions for cultural resources affected by development resulted in win/win projects. For example, a historic building in Eureka was stabilized, and information on canals of northern Utah was collected.

Students, archaeology professionals, educators, and the general public interacted with cultural resources through five tours of Danger Cave, two tours of historical archaeology at Fort Douglas, and Annual Meeting-related tours of Salt Lake City historical buildings and the Lucin Cutoff.

Digital Resources

Databases

Archaeological An archaeological database containing information on 26,337 projects and 56,105 sites throughout the state facilitated research for developers of 2,633 projects affecting archaeological and/or historical sites. 3,194 new archaeological sites were located and recorded during the year. Live access to the GIS database for BLM, UDOT, NRCS, DWR, and State Trust Lands archaeologists contributed to efficiency for agency projects.

Historic sites Utah's National Register Historic Districts have been added to the GIS database, and the conversion to GIS of 100,000 entries in State History's historic structures database is well underway.

Cemeteries and Burials Persons searching for information on their ancestors were able to access information on more than 577,000 deceased persons in State History's cemeteries and burials database. 100,000+ hits per month indicate that researchers find this database highly useful. Records for Millville-Nibley, Milton, Fairview, Mt. Calvary, and Uintah-Ouray expanded the information available to patrons.

Ongoing projects to digitize oral history soundtracks and photographs have increased online and digital resources substantially. Patrons worldwide had access to 22,000 State History images on the Internet.

HERITAGE EDUCATION

Community and Public Education

Around 2,000 people in Salt Lake City connected with the past during the Utah State Historical Society Annual Meeting and Prehistory Week. These events included innovative components that appealed to a wide audience. In addition to a special “Salt Lake Sixties” evening, the Annual Meeting included papers, presentations, networking meetings, annual awards, and tours. For Prehistory Week, State History sponsored a poster contest, open house, lectures, tours, and a conservation workshop. Partners statewide also held events.

During the year, hundreds of adults and children learned from staff presentations on archaeology, ethnic history, heritage tourism, historic preservation, oral history, research, women’s history, teaching Utah history, journaling, pioneers and water. 79 people gained in-depth knowledge of archaeology by attending one of three day-long courses. 22 elementary students from a variety of cultural backgrounds gained hands-on experience in archaeology at a dig on Antelope Island.

85 teachers attended presentations on USHS’s educational resources; 3,232 student used USHS teaching kits and exhibits. 40 teachers attended a workshop on teaching Utah’s ethnic history.



In a student excavation on Antelope Island, young people learned and practiced the principles of scientific investigation.

Utah Historical Quarterly and *Utah Preservation* educated thousands of Utahns, preserved historical knowledge, and supported current and future research.

9,000 copies of *History Currents* to social studies teachers educated students about Utah’s past through lively stories and photos covering history, archaeology, and preservation. 3,246 members of the Utah State Historical Society received benefits of membership in the Society; USHS promotional efforts resulted in 874 new members during the year.

Grant money and staff support enabled hundreds of students to engage with history in the Utah History Fair.

Technical Training

Architectural consulting for state, local, and federal agencies statewide and training workshops in preservation topics helped agencies, consultants, local preservation commissions, and building owners leverage their funds, make better preservation decisions, and work in behalf of preservation more effectively. Staff also taught four courses at the Traditional Building Skills Institute.

Four courses at the Traditional Building Skills Institute and a Site Stewardship training taught by staff led to increased protection of historic and archaeological sites.



The Utah History Fair gives students an opportunity to research history and think deeply about the meaning of historical events.

PARTNERSHIPS AND NETWORKING

Support from State History and partnerships with 170 heritage organizations helped heritage organizations more effectively reach their goals. For instance, State History worked with Heritage Highway 89 and with Historic Wendover Air Base to help them apply for and receive Preserve America grants. State History also helped the BLM receive a Preserve America's Treasures grant. Staff continues to work with these organizations in planning and implementing projects using grant funds.



The BLM received a major Preserve America's Treasures grant to stabilize ten archaeological sites in southeast Utah. State History and BLM staff toured the sites and consulted on the plans.

\$ 131,381 in State History-administered grants to partners supported the preservation of archaeological resources, cemetery databases and computerized maps, oral histories, and more.

Collaboration with State Archives, the Utah Arts Council, and DFCM resulted in a successful renovation of the Rio Grande Depot. Continuing partnership with State Archives provides a beautiful and efficient research center where patrons can access records from both agencies.

A partnership with the Utah Heritage Foundation and FyveStar produced 6,000 issues of *Utah Preservation* magazine.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

Internet

The division's content-rich web sites efficiently filled the information needs of thousands of individuals. Patrons were able to access photographs, information on preservation and archaeology, research resources, homework help, burial information, and Utah history.

history.utah.gov	6,655,889 hits
historytogo.utah.gov	4,262,314 hits
historyforkids.utah.gov	3,704,469 hits
cemeteries database	1,420,421 hits

These figures do not include visits to historyresearch.utah.gov, the website for the Utah History Research Center.

Print

At least 44 stories in Wasatch Front media raised the public's awareness of both the Division of State History and the historical and archaeological resources of Utah.

32,000 print copies and online versions of the quarterly newspaper *History Currents* also raised public awareness by publishing articles and photos that showed State History's work and the importance of preserving and understanding the past.

POLICY AND PLANNING

State History worked with the 2006 Utah Legislature on several issues. The legislature, recognizing the leverage that grants provide in making history a vital part of communities, allocated \$50,000 in one-time funds and \$50,000 in ongoing funds for fiscal year 2007. The legislature also recognized the need to repatriate human remains and allocated \$50,000 in one-time funds for this project.

Special staff teams resulted in a rewritten staff development policy, more efficient customer service processes, defined planning priorities, and a decision to unify the division under one clear name: State History. The process of creating a corresponding visual identity began.

The process of rewriting the five-year strategic plan began as State History met with its partners around the state to discuss their needs and priorities for the coming years.



State History's work touches Utahns of all ages.